

ALLIED OFFENSIVE CONTINUES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

British and French Successes in Yser Canal Sector—Germans Retake St. Julien.

A despatch from London says:—A torrential rainfall and the resultant turning of the battlefield—already hard of negotiation at many points—into a veritable quagmire retarded, but failed to halt, during Wednesday the great allied offensive against the Germans in Flanders.

The most part of the day was spent by the British and French troops in consolidating positions won in Tuesday's spectacular drive or in putting down strong German counter-attacks, made in endeavors to wrest from their antagonists their former positions. At two points near Ypres the Germans, using great masses of men, were successful in their counter-attacks against the British, compelling the evacuation of Haig's troops of the village of St. Julien, but this advantage was offset in the Zillebeke and Yser Canal sectors, where, respectively,

the British and French troops advanced their lines.

"The oil shells referred to by correspondents at the front are the latest new weapon," says an ordnance man in the Evening Standard. "They are the necessary reprisal forced by the diabolical inventions of the German oil drums or canisters. They are constructed in the form of shells, the casings of which are so thin that they burst easily after explosion, the small charge within scattering the flaming contents. They are fired from trench mortars. They are an effective reply to the flamenwerfer of the Germans, which are merely tanks carried on soldiers' backs and worked by a hand pump with fire nozzle attachment."

The newest tanks have heavier guns, says the Standard, and the recoil often tosses the huge machines literally about. The crews are now trained to avoid tank sickness, and it is necessary to get "tank legs."

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS EVERYWHERE REPULSED BY BRITISH

Heavy Rains Stay Offensive—Enemy Forces Move Headquarters Further East.

A despatch from London says:—While the rain and the morass have served to hold the allied forces in leash, preventing a resumption of the great offensive of Tuesday, they have not been effective to keeping the Germans from throwing counter-attacks with large forces of men against several newly won sectors of the front held by the British and French troops nor in bringing about a cessation of the violent artillery duel along the entire line.

The army of Crown Prince Rupprecht evidently considers the British gain north-east of Ypres the most important made in Tuesday's battle, for upon this territory he has concentrated the strongest of his counter-offensive operations in an attempt to regain the lost ground. His efforts, however, have gone for naught, the British artillery and infantry fire rak-

ing the advancing forces mercilessly, putting an end to the attacks and adding materially to the already heavy casualties the Germans have suffered. The battlefield is said to be literally strewn with German dead.

There is no indication in either the British or French official communications just when their combined push again will be started, but it is possible that at least a day of warm sunshine will be necessary to dissipate the quagmire so that the big allied guns may be realigned and to permit the airmen to relocate the positions the foe is holding.

Reports coming from Holland declare that the Germans are moving their headquarters further east, which bears out earlier stories that the Kaiser's generals feared their lines might be broken and the forces in Belgium isolated.

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

Partial Success of Russ Troops in Galicia.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—The beginning of a partial offensive by the Russians in Galicia in the direction of Trembowla is announced by the War Office. A hostile position was carried in this movement.

Southwest of Kimpolung, towards the southern end of the fighting line, the Russians were forced back somewhat in the region of Negrey. They were also compelled to retire to some extent to the east of Gerement, between the Dniester and Pruth region.

The statement says the Russians suffered great losses when they were forced to retire across the Zborcz.

Drive Germans From Africa.

A despatch from London says:—British troops have driven the Germans from their positions on the Lugu River, in German East Africa, and also are pushing forward in the Kilwa region, says an official statement issued by the British War Office.

GENERAL KORNILOFF GIVEN CHIEF COMMAND OF RUSSIAN ARMIES

Has Inaugurated Iron-Handed Discipline in Dealing With Troops—Forbids Meetings of Soldiers in War Zone.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—Gen. Alexis A. Brussiloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has resigned. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies on the south-western front, has been appointed generalissimo. Gen. Tchermisoff, commander of the eighth army, has been appointed to succeed Gen. Korniloff on the south-western front.

Gen. Korniloff inaugurated iron-handed discipline on Thursday in assuming his place as commander-in-chief. He issued formal order prohibiting meetings of soldiers in the war zone, and warning that disobedience

would mean instant execution. He forbade any of the soldiers' committees from assembling to discuss this order.

Russian army commanders had a conference at headquarters recently, and virtually sent an ultimatum to Premier and War Minister Kerensky that unless the army was kept outside of politics and treated merely as a first war machine they would resign as being unable to carry on the war victoriously. The correspondent believes the ultimatum will be accepted.

Gen. Vassilkovskiy, a Cossack officer, has been appointed to command the troops in Petrograd.

DECLINED \$7,500 SALARY TO SERVE PUBLIC FREE



MR. JOHN G. KENT, a man of wealth and extensive business interests, who has refused to accept any remuneration whatever for his services as General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, preferring to serve the public free of charge. He is President of the Toronto Board of Trade and has been on the Exhibition Board since 1905, always showing a close interest in the work. He was President in 1912-13, the two best years in the history of the institution. Mr. Kent is head of the Boy Scouts in Toronto and is identified with many philanthropic enterprises. Long and continued illness has compelled Dr. Orr, Manager since 1903, to seek a long rest.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Aug. 7.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.38; No. 2 Northern, \$2.35, nominal; store, Fox, William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 85c, track Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.
Ontario oats—No official quotations.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.55 to \$2.60; No. 3, \$2.53 to \$2.58, nominal, according to freights outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, nominal, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$12.00; second patents, in jute bags, \$12.40; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$12.00.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$11.20, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, per ton, \$41; middlings, per ton, \$44 to \$45; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.00; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$10, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8.00, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 34½ to 35c; prints, per lb., 35 to 35½c; dairy, per lb., 29 to 30c.
Eggs—Per doz., 37 to 38c.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—
Cheese—New, large, 22½ to 23c; twins, 22½ to 23c; triplets, 23 to 23½c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30c; triplets, 30c.
Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 34 to 35c; creamery prints, 33 to 33c; solids, 37½ to 38c.
Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 44 to 45c; out of cartons, 42c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; fowl, 30c; squabs, per doz., \$4 to \$4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, spring, 20c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 20c; hens, 18 to 18c; ducks, spring, 13c.
Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25.
Beans—Prime white, \$9.50 per bush.; imported, hand-picked, \$10.50 per bush.; Limas, per lb., 18 to 19c.
Potatoes, on track—Red Star, new, bbl., \$5.00 to \$5.25; North Carolinas, new, bbl., \$5.00 to \$5.25; seconds, bbl., \$3.50.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do, heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 36c; backs, plain, 36 to 37c; boneless, 39 to 40c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 26 to 26½c per lb.; clear bellies, 25 to 26c.
Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26½ to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26½c; compound, tierces, 21c; tubs, 21½c; pails, 21c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Aug. 7.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 85c; do, No. 3, 84c; extra No. 1 feed, 83 to 84c. Barley—Malt, \$1.26. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$13; do, seconds, \$12.50; strong bakers', \$12.30; Winter patents, choice, \$13; straight rollers, \$12.40 to \$12.55; do, in bags, \$6 to \$6.15. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$9.15 to \$9.35; bag of 90 lbs., \$4.45 to \$4.55. Millfeed—Bran, 35c; shorts, 34c; middlings, 35c; mouille, \$60 to \$61. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$10 to \$10.50. Cheese—Finest, westerns, 21½c; do, easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 39 to 39½c; seconds 38½c. Eggs—Fresh, 46c; No. 2, do, 36 to 38c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$2.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, Aug. 7.—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.38; No. 2, do., \$2.35; No. 3, do., \$2.30; No. 4, \$2.19; No. 5, \$1.94; No. 6, \$1.68; feed, \$1.58. Basis contract—August (first half), \$2.30. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 75c; No. 3, do., 74c; extra No. 1 feed, 74c; No. 1 feed, 72c. Barley—No. 3, \$1.20; No. 4, \$1.15; rejected, \$1.09; feed, \$1.09. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.26; No. 2 C.W., \$3.21; No. 3, do., \$3.09.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, Aug. 7.—Wheat—Septem-

ber closed \$2.18. Cash—No. 1 Northern, \$2.95 to \$3.00; No. 2, do., \$2.90 to \$2.95. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2.24 to \$2.25. Oats No. 3 white, 76 to 77c. Flour unchanged. Bran—\$35.50 to \$36.00. Duluth, Aug. 7.—Linsed—\$3.28; September, October and November, \$3.30.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, Aug. 7.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.90 to \$12.20; choice heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9.50 to \$9.85; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$9; do, common, \$7.10 to \$7.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8.25 to \$9.00; do, good bulls, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, medium bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.00; do, rough bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7.35 to \$7.60; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, \$6.40 to \$8.25; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$80 to \$100; do, com. and med., \$40 to \$50; springers, \$80 to \$120; light ewes, \$8.50 to \$9.50; sheep, heavy, \$6 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$10 to \$11.50; calves, good to choice, \$13 to \$14.50; spring lambs, \$15.50 to \$16.30; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.75; do, weighed off cars, \$17; do, f.o.b., \$15.50 to \$15.75.
Montreal, Aug. 7.—Choice steers, \$10.50 to \$10.75; good, \$10 to \$10.25; lower grades, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butchers' cows, \$6 to \$8; bulls, \$6.50 to \$8.50; canners, \$4.50 to \$6; lambs, \$13 to \$13.50; sheep, \$7.50 to \$8.50; calves, \$7 to \$12.

ALLIED FORCES LEAVE GREECE

French and British Troops Have All Been Withdrawn.

A despatch from Athens says:—Withdrawal of the allied forces from Old Greece, Thessaly and Epirus in accordance with the decision of the Balkan conference at Paris is being rapidly carried out. The withdrawal from Corinth and other occupied points was previously executed. The Italians are similarly preparing to leave Janina and other sections of Piraeus, retaining only a small triangle near Avlona, in Albania.

The unanimity of the allied action is a source of satisfaction, as the Italian aspiration desired a wider field, but yielded in the interest of the united action to withdraw all and leave Greece to the Greeks.

Preparations are under way to call out the classes of 1916 and 1917, aggregating 60,000 men. The Greek Government is highly gratified at the result as showing the allies are recognizing the territorial integrity of Greece.

WEIGHT TO BE GIVEN ON FOOD PACKAGES.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Legislation to require that all packages containing human food or other commodities sold in original containers must bear the name of the fillers and the weight or measure of the contents was introduced in the House on Thursday by Sir George Foster. The resolution upon which the bill is based was passed without amendment after a short discussion.

GOVERNMENT TO NATIONALIZE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Will Also Make a Cash Advance of \$7,500,000 to Grand Trunk Pacific.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Canadian Northern Railway System, including its branch lines, terminals, telegraph and express services, grain elevators, steamship lines on the Great Lakes and other subsidiary undertakings, will be acquired by the Government on behalf of the Canadian people. Further, the Government will lend to the G. T. P. Railway Company \$7,500,000, repayable on demand with interest 6 per cent, and secured by a mortgage on the corporation's assets.

The railway proposals in brief: Purchase of the outstanding \$60,000,000 stock of the Canadian Northern Railway, giving the Government complete ownership of the C.N.R. system and all subsidiary enterprises. Appointment of three arbitrators to

ONTARIO RURAL LIFE MOVEMENT

School For Rural Leadership At O.A.C. Has Successful Session.

A despatch from Guelph says:—The delegates who are attending the Summer school for rural leadership are so delighted at the progress made that before dispersing they have organized so that the work can be carried on between the yearly gatherings. It was felt that only by the efforts of an organization could the problems of rural leadership be effectively dealt with and in an interview with Commissioner D. O. Creelman, he gave this every encouragement and promise of assistance. The object of the association is the promotion of the highest interests of rural community life, religious, educational, social, physical and economic.

Officers elected were:—President, G. N. Simmons, Springfield; Vice-President, H. W. Foley, Brooklin; Secretary, Treasurer, A. MacLaren, Guelph; Executive Committee, W. F. Carpenter, Horning's Mills; N. S. Campbell, Inwood; Miss Stover, Queenston; Mrs. W. J. Booth, Hornby.

A pocket library, for furnishing material and other facts, was urged on the O.A.C. authorities and the leaders went on record as declaring that a more permanent linking up of the rural community leaders with the college, as by an annual convention, will still further extend the influence of the college and result in greater good. The Ontario Government were urged to follow the example of the Saskatchewan Government in the engagement of an educational specialist to make a general survey of the province, with a view of increasing the efficiency of the school system.

At the afternoon session of the school for rural leadership, Mr. Tomlinson gave a practical demonstration of tree planting, after which Mr. A. H. MacLennan lecturer in vegetable gardening, presented that subject in a most interesting and informative way, illustrating his remarks by an excellent series of lantern slides.

The committee appointed to interview President Creelman in reference to the future of the school, reported that they had been received with the utmost cordiality and sympathy. Dr. Creelman made some helpful suggestions as to the time of holding the school and other matters. This has encouraged the rural leaders to believe that the future of the school as a permanent institution is well assured.

He also served the threshers with some strongly acid fruit, plums or cherries are good. The juice cuts the dust and is sure to lodge in the workers' throats.

GEN. HAIG WORKS ACCORDING TO SYSTEM USED AT YPRES

No Canadian Troops Participated in Big Battle of Flanders—English Troops Did Most of Fighting.

A despatch from London says:—Major-General Maurice, of the War Office, on Thursday said that the British commander's next move in Flanders was to determine another objective, and then, after the customary process of preparation, to proceed similarly to achieve it.

"In cases of this kind," said the Director of Military Operations, "the objective line depends mainly upon the range of the artillery. The attacks must be patient and methodical. In this way we can gain ground and

inflict heavy losses on the enemy without heavy losses to ourselves. That is the system used at Arras and at Messines, and the one now being used in Flanders.

"In this week's battle we co-operated with the French. There were about six times as many British troops as French soldiers. Of the British, four-fifths were purely English, and one-fifth Anzac (Australians and New Zealanders), Welsh and Scotch. No Irish or Canadian troops participated."